

AN INJECTION MOLDING APPARATUS AND A METHOD THEREFOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an injection molding apparatus for molding a plurality of disc substrates such as those used for an optical disc, and a molding method therefor.

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2. Description of the Related Art

Conventionally, in order to mold a plurality of disc substrates such as for an optical disc, it is practiced that a die having a plurality of cavities for forming a plurality of disc substrates is used, and a molten resin is injected into each cavity of the die to mold each disc substrate thereof.

In this method, however, there occurs a problem of a so-called over-pack, which results from clogging in a part of its injection piping communicating to any one of the cavities, thereby forcing the molten resin to bypass the clogged cavity and flow to another cavity so as to over-pack the same with an excessive quantity of the molten resin greater than intended. If such an over-packing occurs, the molten resin infiltrates into a gap of a parting surface of the die. In order to remove this infiltrated resin, maintenance work is required, which includes dismounting of the die from the molding machine, disassembling and cleaning thereof.

30 Thereby, there are such disadvantages associated with the related art that, not only a continuous

operation of the molding machine is interrupted, in a case of molding a high density optical disc such as a DVD or the like which requires a very high dimensional precision, because a precision of a die closing device of 5 the molding machine is deteriorated by disassembly, precision adjustment is further required, thereby resulting in a significantly prolonged down-time.

Further, there is such a problem that the die may be broken by the occurrence of the over-packing, or a 10 stamper may drop and be broken during maintenance work, thereby largely delaying the delivery of the mold products to the customers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 An object of the present invention is to solve the above-mentioned problems associated with the conventional art, and provide a multi-cavity molding machine and a method therefor in which the occurrence of the over-packing is prevented.

20 The above-mentioned object of the present invention is accomplished by provision of an injection molding apparatus embodying features according to first, second and third aspects of the present invention, the apparatus being comprised of: at least a pair of dies arranged to 25 be openable and closable for forming a plurality of cavities therebetween when closed; a die closing device for closing the pair of dies under a prescribed pressure; an injection device for injecting a molten resin under a prescribed pressure into each cavity formed between the 30 pair of dies when they are closed; and a control device for controlling the above-mentioned die closing device

and the injection device, in which a plurality of pressure detection devices are provided for detecting a pressure within each cavity, wherein the above-mentioned control device controls the injection device and/or the die closing device so as to reduce a rate of injection of the molten resin and/or a force of closing of the dies, otherwise to stop the injection of the molten resin and/or application of the die closing force, when a pressure difference between respective cavities is found to be larger than a predetermined value on the basis of detected values from the respective pressure detection devices.

Further, in the foregoing apparatus having the feature according to the above-described aspects of the invention, when there occurs clogging in an injection pipe communicating with any one of cavities at the time of injecting a molten resin into respective cavities by means of the injection device, a quantity of injected resin in the cavity in the downstream of the clogged pipe decreases or becomes zero, thereby lowering a pressure within the cavity in comparison with a pressure within other cavities. Therefore, when it is learned on the basis of the detected values sent from respective pressure detection devices that a pressure difference between any one of the cavities and the other one becomes greater than a prescribed value, the control device controls the injection device and/or die closing device so as to reduce a rate of injection of the molten resin and/or a force of closing the dies.

Thereby, as a result of a decrease in the rate of injection of the molten resin from the injection device,

an over-pack in any other cavities can be prevented.

The control device referred to here may control either one of the injection device and the die closing device separately or both of them concurrently so as to 5 reduce the rate of injection of the molten resin and/or the force of closing of the dies.

According to another feature according to a fourth aspect of the invention, in a case where the above-mentioned control device is designed to execute its 10 control over the injection device and the die closing devices on the basis of a program which is capable of setting injection/pressure conditions which are effective only for an initial step of molding after start of operation in a continuous operation, the control device 15 is to execute its control of any initial molding after start of operation in accordance with the above-mentioned program even in an automatic operation in the same way as in the continuous operation.

According to still another feature according to a 20 fifth aspect of the invention, when the control device controls the injection device, at a first molding instance in an injection molding operations, to inject a quantity of a molten resin which is $1/n$ or less compared with a quantity thereof at a second and subsequent 25 molding instances, provided that there exist n cavities, the occurrence of over-packing is ensured to be prevented even if there occurs clogging in an injection piping communicative with respective cavities.

The above-mentioned object of the invention is 30 accomplished by provision of an injection molding apparatus having a feature according to a sixth aspect of

the invention, which is comprised of: at least a pair of dies arranged to be openable and closable for forming a plurality of cavities therebetween when closed; a die closing device for closing the pair of dies under a 5 prescribed pressure; an injection device for injecting a molten resin into respective cavities under a prescribed pressure; and a control device for controlling the above-mentioned die closing device and the injection device, wherein the control device executes its control on the 10 basis of a program which is capable of setting injection/pressure conditions which are effective only for an initial step of molding after start of operation.

Further, in the above-mentioned apparatus having the feature according to the sixth aspect of the 15 invention, in contrast to the invention of the first to the third aspects in which a pressure difference between respective cavities is required to be obtained, when the control device in the former executes its control on the basis of the program capable of setting the 20 injection/pressure conditions effective only for the initial step of molding after start of operation without acquisition of the pressure difference between respective cavities, a safety operation of molding is ensured at least for the initial step of molding after start of 25 operation by setting a safety condition to be able to avoid the occurrence of an over-packing through control of a quantity of resin to be charged and of a die closing force.

According to a feature of the invention according 30 to a seventh aspect of the invention, in the structure of the sixth aspect of the invention, the occurrence of

over-packing is further assured to be avoided by arranging such that the above-mentioned control device controls the injection device to inject a limited quantity of a molten resin at a first molding instance in 5 its injection molding operation, in amount of $1/n$ or less compared with a quantity of injection thereof at a second and subsequent molding instances, in a case of the number of cavities being n .

Still further, the above-mentioned object of the 10 invention can be achieved by provision of a multi-cavity molding method having a feature according to an eighth aspect of the invention, comprising the steps of: while injecting a molten resin for molding into respective cavities formed in a pair of dies, sensing each pressure 15 within respective cavities; and reducing a die closing force when a pressure difference among respective cavities exceeds a predetermined value.

As described hereinabove, according to the invention, the multi-cavity molding apparatus and the 20 method thereof capable of preventing the occurrence of over-packing have been provided.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects, features and 25 advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following description of the presently preferred exemplary embodiments of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram showing a disc 30 substrate molding apparatus embodying the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a flowchart showing steps of operation of the disc substrate molding apparatus of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a schematic block diagram indicating a specific example of conditions for a continuous operation 5 of the disc substrate molding apparatus of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 4 is a schematic block diagram indicating a specific example of conditions during start of operation of the disc substrate molding apparatus of FIG. 1.

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PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described in details with reference to FIGS. 1 to 4.

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The scope of the present invention, however, should not be construed to be limited to the preferred embodiment described in the following because it represents only some limited technical features of the invention.

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FIG. 1 shows a schematic diagram of a disc substrate molding apparatus applied as a multi-cavity molding machine embodying the present invention.

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In FIG. 1, a disc substrate molding apparatus 10 is comprised of a pair of dies 11 and 12, which form a plurality of cavities 13a and 13b (only two cavities are shown in this example) therebetween when they are closed, for injection molding of disc substrates therein.

The die 11 of the pair of dies is stationary relative to a fixed member 14.

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Further, the die 12 of the pair of dies is fixed on a movable member 15 which is supported slidably along a tie-bar 15a which extends in a perpendicular direction

relative to the above-mentioned fixed member 14. The movable member 15 is urged to move in upward and downward directions actuated by a hydraulic cylinder 16 provided in the lower direction, thereby enabling to open and 5 close the pair of dies 11 and 12 as well as to tighten the dies under a prescribed pressure.

In the above example, it is described that the upper die 11 is a stationary type and the other (lower) die 12 a movable type, however, it is not limited thereto, 10 and both dies may be provided as a movable type.

An injection pipe 17 is provided in the upper die 11 for injecting a molten resin such as polycarbonate into the cavities 13a and 13b.

This injection pipe 17 has one opening 17a provided 15 in an upper surface of the die 11, to which the molten resin is poured as will be described later, and the injection pipe 17 is branched in the die 11 for the respective cavities 13a and 13b communicative via openings provided in the lower surface of the die 11.

20 Further, in a region in the die 11 corresponding to the respective cavities 13a and 13b, a stamper (not shown) is held for forming a data-recording surface on one (upper) surface of a disc substrate.

In a center portion in a region inside the 25 aforementioned die 12 corresponding to the respective cavities 13a and 13b, push rod members 18a and 18b are installed movably in upper and lower directions for removing molded disc substrates from the respective cavities 13a and 13b when the die 12 is retracted and 30 opened.

An injection device 20 is connected to the opening

17a of the injection pipe 17 in the die 11. This injection device 20 includes a cylinder 20a and a movable member 20b which is supported movably in upper and lower directions within the cylinder 20a. The movable member 5 20b is driven by a hydraulic cylinder 21 so as to inject a molten resin from a nozzle of cylinder 20a into the opening 17a of the injection pipe 17 under a prescribed pressure.

Further, the above-mentioned hydraulic cylinders 16 10 and 21 are driven and controlled by a controller 22 provided as the control device of the invention. The controller 22 is allowed to control and operate either one of the hydraulic cylinders 16 and 21 separately, or both of them concurrently in reference to a look-up table 15 acquired in advance.

Still further, respective pressure sensors 23a and 23b as means for detecting a pressure in respective cavities 13a and 13b are incorporated, for example, in the above-mentioned push rod members 18a and 18b.

20 These pressure sensors 23a and 23b detect pressures in the respective cavities 13a and 13b by utilizing an extrusion pressure exerted on the push rod members 18a and 18b by the molten resin injected therein.

It should be noted, however, that in a case where 25 there exist a many number of cavities in the dies, these pressure sensors may be provided, not in every cavities, but in a limited as many number of cavities as to ensure the same effect.

Then, detected values of the pressure sensors 23a 30 and 23b are entered into the controller 22 via an amplifier 24. This controller 22 is connected to the

hydraulic cylinder 16 and the injection device 20 so as to control them and, in addition, stores a set of prescribed values regarding the pressure difference among respective cavities necessary for carrying out its control as will be described later.

5 The controller 22 may be operated according to a program which is pre-stored or designated from external, or according to an instruction. During injection molding, if a pressure difference between the cavities 13a and 13b 10 is found to have exceeded the prescribed value as a result of detection by the pressure sensors 23a and 23b, this controller 22 controls the operation of the hydraulic cylinder 21 so as to reduce or set nil a rate of thrust of the movable member 20b as well as the 15 operation of the hydraulic cylinder 16 so as to reduce or set nil a pressure of thrust of the movable member 15 thereby reducing or nullifying a force of die closing applied between the dies 11 and 12.

Here, a prescribed value used as criteria by the 20 controller 22 being the control device for judgement of the result of the above-mentioned detection is set at a value at which the pressure difference exceeds, for example, 10 kg/cm² in less than 0.1 second after start of injection. In this case, by controlling the controller 22, 25 injection of the resin may be stopped and/or the extrusion pressure may be set nil.

Further, as a countermeasure against a damage or breakdown of the dies due to over-packing, upon detection of the pressure difference of the prescribed value 30 described above, the controller 22 is enabled to carry out a step of reducing or stopping the rate of thrust of

the movable member 20b, and a step of reducing or stopping the pressure of the movable member 15, separately. Namely, it may be arranged such that only the step of reducing or stopping of the injection of the 5 resin is carried out, or that only the step of reducing or stopping of the die closing force applied between the dies 11 and 12 may be carried out.

Still further, in order to prevent the occurrence of over-packing in advance, it may be arranged also such 10 that, without carrying out such sensing of the pressure difference or disregarding the result of such sensing for a first molding after start of operation, a preset program may be used to set up proper injection/pressure conditions and to specify an appropriate injection 15 quantity of the resin and/or an appropriate die closing force at preferred values.

Namely, for example, provided that there exist n cavities, a quantity of the resin to be charged at the first molding instance after start of operation is set at 20 $1/n$ compared with a quantity thereof at a second or subsequent molding instances in order to assure for no over-pack to occur at least in the first molding instance, then, in a subsequent molding, the above-mentioned control on the basis of the pressure difference is 25 followed.

The disc substrate molding apparatus 10 according to one preferred embodiment of the present invention is constructed as described above, and is operated as shown in a flowchart of FIG. 2 when molding disc substrates.

30 In step ST1, the controller 22 controls the hydraulic cylinder 16 to drive the moving member 15 and

the die 12 to move toward the die 11 until the dies 11 and 12 are closed and tightened with a prescribed force.

Here, if conditions regarding quantities of resin and pressures to be maintained during the first step of 5 molding are stipulated on a program, such conditions on the program are followed prior to ST1 described above. If there is no such a program, control steps subsequent to ST1 dependent on sensing of the pressure difference are carried out.

10 Namely, in step ST2, the controller 22 controls and drives the hydraulic cylinder 21 to thrust the movable member 20b of the injection device 20 thereby causing a molten resin within the cylinder 20a to be injected from the injection pipe 17 into the respective cavities 13a 15 and 13b formed between the dies 11 and 12.

In step ST3, the controller 22 judges, on the basis of pressures P1 and P2 in the cavities 13a and 13b which are sent from the pressure sensors 23a and 23b via the amplifier 24, that injection operation is going on 20 normally and should be continued, if its pressure difference $|P1-P2|$, preferably within a prescribed period of time, does not exceed a predetermined value P3 (for example, when its pressure difference does not exceed 10 25 kg/cm² within a period of time of 0.1 second from the start of injection).

By way of example, during the injection molding, the hydraulic cylinder 21 is driven appropriately controlled by the controller 22 so as to enable adjustment of an injection rate and extrusion pressure of 30 the molten resin, thereby ensuring for the respective cavities 13a and 13b to be charged with the molten resin.

and thereby accomplishing injection molding of two sheets of disc substrates.

Then, in step ST4, injection of a prescribed amount of the molten resin is completed. Then, in step ST5, 5 after cooling and solidification of the respective disc substrates, the controller 22 controls and drives the hydraulic cylinder 16 so as to open the die 12.

Subsequently, in step ST6, the push rod members 18a and 10 18b are driven to remove respective disc substrates from the respective cavities 13a and 13b thereby accomplishing the injection molding of the disc substrates according to the present invention.

The aforementioned steps of operation are repeated in a continual injection molding of the disc substrates.

15 More specifically, in this case, controller 22 executes its control for this continual injection operation for molding the disc substrates on the basis of a preset program as shown in FIG. 3. Namely, the movable member 20b of the injection device 20 is set to start its 20 movement from a position (measuring position) which is retracted by 20.0mm backward from its front end position, to be set at a first speed (150mm/s) at a position of 12.0mm therefrom, then at a second speed (120mm/s) at a position of 6.0mm, and at a third speed (40mm/s) at a 25 position of 3.0mm. Then, its injection pressure is maintained at 500kg/cm² for 0.2 second, and then at 200kg/cm² for 0.1 second, under which conditions to carry out injection molding of disc substrates.

Here, in step ST3, if the pressure difference 30 exceeds the prescribed value P3, abnormality in injection is judged to have occurred, and the controller 22

controls the hydraulic cylinder 21 so as to reduce a rate of thrust of the movable member 20b or stop the same, and at the same time controls the hydraulic cylinder 16 so as to reduce or set nil a pressure of the movable member 15.

5 thereby reducing or setting nil the die closing force applied between the dies 11 and 12. Thereby, a pressure in each cavity is assured to be lowered. Then, the injection device 20 is controlled when required to stop injection of the molten resin thereby interrupting

10 injection molding (step ST7). Then, in step ST5, the dies are parted open, followed by step ST6 in which removal of molds is carried out, and thus the injection molding ends.

Thereby, the occurrence of over-packing in the

15 cavities due to clogging in part of the injection piping 17 communicating to the respective cavities 13a and 13b is assured to be prevented in advance.

Then, the die 11 is removed from the stationary member 14, and after the clog or obstruct in the part of

20 the injection piping 17 is removed, the die 11 is attached again to the stationary member 14 to resume the injection molding operation.

In this case, because there occurs no infiltration of the molten resin into a parting surface of the dies 11

25 and 12 as a result of over-packing, disassembly and cleaning of the dies 11 and 12 are not necessary. Also, because there occurs no degradation in scale precision in the die closing machine including the stationary member 14, the movable member 15 and the hydraulic cylinder 16

30 owing to the reducing of the die closing force, no readjustment of scale precision thereof is required.

Still further, the problems of damaging of the dies 11 and 12 due to over-packing, fall-down and breakage of the stamper are assured to be avoided.

Furthermore, instead of the above, or in addition thereto, in the initial step of molding immediately after the start of injection molding, the controller 22 may execute a drive control for starting the operation according to a program preset in advance as shown in FIG. 4. Namely, the movable member 20b of the injection device 20 starts its motion from a position (measuring position) which is recessed by 20.0mm backward from its front end position, and is set at a third speed (40mm/s) at a position of 12.0mm therefrom, then its die closing force is maintained at 0kg/cm² at a position of 3.0mm to proceed the injection molding of the disc substrates.

In this case, a quantity of the molten resin to be charged at the time of start of operation is set at 1/n or less (provided that there exist n cavities) compared with a quantity thereof to be charged in a continuous operation.

Thereby, it is allowed for the injection device 20 to inject an amount of the molten resin, for example, prescribed only for one cavity, thereby assuring that no over-pack will occur even if a clog may take place in a portion of the injection piping 17.

In the above description of the embodiment of the present invention, the molding apparatus 10 has been described to have two cavities 13a and 13b, however, it is not limited thereto, and any other modification to provide for three or more cavities may be construed within the scope of the invention.

Still further, in the above description of the embodiment of the invention, the controller 22 has been described to execute its continuous operation according to the preset program as shown in FIG. 3, and its starting operation according to the preset program as shown in FIG. 4, however, it is not limited thereto, and it may execute its control according to any other control method to the same effect of the invention.